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Miscellaneous Reading.

Sorghum Apparatus and Operations.

The following extracts we take from the Sorgo Journal:

The busy note of preparation for the coming grinding season is now being heard from all parts of the Sorghum camp. Mills, evaporators, pipes and tanks and all the paraphernalia of sirup and sugar making are being considered, and the plans for the coming season's work are being rapidly determined. As the circumstances of each operator are in some respects different from all others, each will have occasion for the exercise of skill and judgment in adapting his machinery and apparatus to his own peculiar case. We would like to offer a word of counsel in answer to each of the many simple, though to the inexperienced very perplexing, questions which arise, but as we have not the quality of ubiquity, enabling us to be present everywhere to hear the questions, nor the faculty of divination by which we might catch them from the vasty deep, we must load and fire at random, trusting that a paragraph here and there will reach its mark.

HORSE-POWER MILLS.

Nine-tenths or more of all the Sorghum cane grown in the country is worked by horse-power mills. Sorghum is a home crop, capable of being planted and manufactured on the farm without any expensive or intricate machinery involving rare engineering skill. It is interesting to farmers, because it can be controlled and managed on the farm without any extraneous aids. If the Sorghum enterprise involved necessarily a great departure from the routine of regular farm-work, it might be then a profitable operation, but only to a small number who might make adequate preparation for it, but not, as now, to the great mass. The qualities and capacities of horse-power mills adapted to the popular want, are therefore of the first importance. Other things being equal, that mill is best for farmers which consumes least power, and it is only repeating the commonest maxim in mechanics to say that power is most economically applied when used most direct, without loss in overcoming friction of intermediate and unnecessary gearing. In vertical mills the force is applied directly to the main roll. In horizontal mills there must be intermediate gearing, involving not only loss of power in friction but additional machinery to oil and keep in repair. Vertical mills, when provided with a feed box, which controls and regulates the entrance of cane to the mill, are more convenient and easily attended than horizontal mills, for the reason that the feeder always supplies the cane at the same point, the upper end of the feed box, and when he has learned the way from his cane pile to the feed box, can work about as well in the dark or with his eyes shut, as in the light.

In relation to the capacity of cane mills, it is safe to calculate that a vertical mill, working with one horse power applied direct, will yield from cane in ordinary condition forty gallons of juice per hour, and will dispose of an acre of cane in say three days. Two, three or four horses working direct, and employed up to their full capacity, will accomplish proportionally more. The same force, applied to a horizontal mill, thro' a vertical shaft and a pair of bevel wheels, will give ten to fifteen per cent. less in effective results, owing to the greater loss of power in friction.

Four horses working an ordinary threshing machine power, back geared down to give the appropriate motion for the rolls, will not give the effective results of more than two and a half or three horses working direct. For this reason we regard the use of extra horse power machines of any kind, where the motion is speeded up to a velocity greater than is required for the mill, as very bad economy. The more direct the power is applied the greater will be the economy in all cases.

FILTERS.

It is an advantage to filter the juice as it leaves the mill. It is not practicable to strain it. The strainer becomes clogged very shortly and rendered inoperative, no matter how coarse and open it is

made. The arrangement must be such as to allow the juice to flow slowly thro' the filtering material. We have heretofore described several plans, all upon the same general principle. Here is another which will perhaps be found as simple and convenient as any. Provide a barrel, tub or box of any convenient dimensions, to receive the juice as it comes from the mill. Procure a piece of gas pipe long enough to reach from the bottom nearly to the top of the juice tank, allowing also about three or four inches at each end for a short bend. Heat one end about three or four inches from the end, to a red heat, and bend the pipe carefully to a right angle. Heat the other end and bend in the opposite direction. Notice where the seam or weld in the pipe occurs, and when bent let that come on the outer and inner face of the curve, not on the side, as it will be more apt to part the weld and leak. Insert one end into a hole, near the bottom of the juice tank, which it should fit nicely, not too tight. The pipe should then extend up on the outside nearly to the top of the tank, and the tank be filled with clean straw. The juice now being admitted will fill the tank to the level of the outlet end of pipe, where it will flow out, and from thence may be conducted away or allowed to flow in another vessel. The juice must, after the tank is filled, descend very slowly through the straw, and all suspended impurities will be retained in the meshes, without, however, being packed or compressed so tightly as to obstruct the passage of juice. When the filter requires to be emptied, rotate the pipe down gradually until all the juice flows out, leaving the impurities adhering to the straw. The apparatus will not leak at the joint or hole in the tank where the pipe is inserted and in which it rotates, if nicely fitted. An inch pipe will answer for a one or two horse mill, and a two inch pipe for a power mill. For the latter it will be best to procure cast iron angles with screw cut pipe to fit.

LIME AND BI-SULPHITE.

For some reason not yet explained, lime produces an effect upon Sorghum juice quite different from that which follows when used in the juice of tropical cane. It discolors or darkens both, but Sorghum much more than tropical juice. In addition to this it imparts to the sirup of Sorghum a rank and to many an extremely unpleasant odor and taste. If used to the extent of neutralizing all the free acid, the sirup becomes unbearable, and if the acid is not neutralized, the coagulation of feculences which should be produced is only partial and the defecation but little improved.

Many, however, think it better to use lime and we will afford them all the information we can. Provide the best and purest white lime and slake by immersing it in boiling hot water. It is then a good plan to wash the slaked lime; stir it up thoroughly with an abundance of water and allow it to settle, pour off and repeat two or three times. This dissolves out some of the foreign substances, such as soda and potash. Litmus paper should be provided and the effect of the lime tested very carefully as it is applied.

For the best mode of using lime we reproduce from Sorgo Journal of September, 1864:

"The juice having been accumulated in a wooden receiver, enough for a charge, or if operating continuously, enough for an hour's run, is tested with the litmus paper. If very acid, it will turn the blue paper instantly to a bright scarlet; if less acid, a color bordering on crimson will appear; if still less, a pink, and so on through all the shades till with no acid, no change will be produced upon the paper. It is very rare that cane juice fails to indicate some degree of acidity. In case none is indicated, no lime need be used. Fresh water-slaked lime having been prepared in the morning, enough for the day, by being thoroughly mixed with water to the consistency of milk, is now to be stirred anew, and after standing a few seconds to allow the heavy particles to subside, a definite measure of the same is added to the juice and stirred quickly, until perfectly diffused. After a second or two again apply the test paper, and if found that the hue first indicated has been distinctly modified from scarlet to crimson, or from crimson to pink, or from pink to purple, probably enough lime has been used; the portion remaining undissolved may be depended upon to complete the neutralization. If no distinct change in the color of the paper is produced by this first application, another measure of lime may be added and its effect observed as before, and still another, if necessary, until the effect is produced. It is not safe to use the quantity of lime found sufficient for one volume of juice in another of equal volume, as the acidity is not likely to be the same in any two lots.

"For convenience, the litmus paper, which is usually sold in small sheets, should be cut into strips of an inch or two long and a fourth of an inch wide. It should be kept in a box or drawer away from air, and particularly from the vapor arising from the pans.

"Other neutralizing agents, soda and potash, have been used both as carbonates and in a caustic state. Their effect is the same in neutralizing the acid but they are not believed to be as effective as lime in coagulating the albuminous matters contained in the juice.

"Bi-sulphite of lime is an effective defecator and decolorizer. It is most appropriately used by being allowed to drop into the juice as it flows from the mill, at the rate of from one to two pints to a hundred gallons. As the substance is itself an acid, and as the sulphurous acid which it contains is changed by the absorption of free oxygen to sulphuric acid, it is a most active and injurious agent in the boiling sirup; it should never be used without the subsequent addition of quick lime in the manner above described. "Various other substances have been used with juice, but without results sufficiently important to command general attention."

EVAPORATORS.

We have referred to the principles embodied in the Cook evaporator so frequently that we need not enlarge upon them here. It seems to us to afford a perfect system of defecation, while it permits the juice to be concentrated to sirup with a shorter exposure to the destructive action of heat than is allowed by any evaporator in the world. With regard to convenience in working, consumption of fuel and general adaptation to the great popular requirements in every respect, we think it is inferior to none.

In using any of the other patented or plain evaporators, the operator should work with as little juice at a time as the apparatus will allow. It does not, however, make so much difference about quantity in the first stages of boiling. The conversion, discoloration, and all the mischief produced by excessive heat occurs late in the process, when the sirup is nearly done. The reasons of this are plain. In the first place the temperature of boiling sirup is fifteen or twenty degrees greater than it is in a state of juice. In the next place, which is of greater importance, the sirup is more sluggish, and the particles coming in contact with the heated plate, having little mobility, remain in contact longer, and are thereby charred.

COOLING SIRUPS.

Sirup should be cooled as soon as possible, after being removed from the fire, to a temperature as low as at least 200° F., and somewhat lower if to be put directly into barrels.

The following is a plan for a cooler which answers very well. Prepare a wooden box four feet long, eighteen inches wide, and ten inches deep, with cross bars five inches high, fitted, not perfectly tight at the bottom, at intervals of six inches. One end of the box should be pivoted or hinged to a support, and the other should have a cord or chain reaching up to one end of a lever arranged to work like a pump handle. After running in hot sirup, say eight gallons for a box of the dimensions given, the pump handle lever may be worked to raise and lower the free end of the box moderately, causing the sirup to flow from end to end in short cascades over the bars, exposing a large amount of surface continuously to the air. Four or five minutes will suffice by this process, which is not laborious, to cool the sirup. The free end of the box may then be left low enough to draw off the sirup therefrom; the crossbars being loosely fitted to the bottom, allow the sirup remaining in the divisions to underflow to the lower end.

In operating by the Cook or any continuous process, it is a good plan to provide a large, shallow box, with a thin galvanized iron bottom. Support at a suitable height upon tressels and allow the sirup to flow into it at one end and from the other end discharge into the barrel. The surface exposed above and below carries off the heat rapidly. If not convenient to run the sirup directly from the pan to the cooler, it may be caught in a bucket and emptied in. This plan exposes the sirup to dust and insects, particularly that species of two-legged insect which is very fond of Sorghum and can not refrain from dipping in whenever an opportunity occurs.

QUALITY OF JUICE AND USE OF SACCCHAROMETER.

Cane juice holding sugar in solution is thereby rendered heavier than water. Insoluble impurities do not increase the gravity as they displace their own weight of water, that is, they add to the bulk of the fluid the equivalent of their own weight. The sacccharometer is an instrument used in fluid containing soluble matter, to determine the quantity held in solution. Each degree in Beaume's scale indicates about 1-8-10 per cent. of sugar or other soluble matter contained.

The following table gives the per cent. of sugar for each degree up to 40°.

Degrees of Density.	Sugar in 100 parts.	Degrees of Density.	Sugar in 100 parts.
1	.018	21	.406
2	.036	22	.424
3	.054	23	.442
4	.072	24	.460
5	.090	25	.478
6	.108	26	.496
7	.126	27	.514
8	.144	28	.532
9	.162	29	.550
10	.180	30	.568
11	.198	31	.586
12	.216	32	.604
13	.234	33	.622
14	.252	34	.640
15	.270	35	.658
16	.288	36	.676
17	.306	37	.694
18	.324	38	.712
19	.342	39	.730
20	.360	40	.748

The presence of earthy salts in the solution are indicated by the sacccharometer. The quantity contained in cane juice often amounts to something considerable, and an allowance should be made when a close calculation is proposed. There are no convenient means of determining how much should be allowed, but a deduction of one degree from the mark indicated, will probably cover in all cases.

"Hard water" is hard because it contains these salts in solution, and they indicate their presence when tested with a sacccharometer by a displacement of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1°.

We here give a table which originally appeared in the Journal for July, 1864, showing various per cents of juice expressed and the quantity in gallons for each, from a given quantity of cane; also, various degrees of sacccharine richness and the quantity of sirup for each, for the given quantity of cane.

Quantity of cane, tons.	Per cent of juice extracted.	Quantity of juice in gallons.
1 ton	70	143
1 ton	69	143
1 ton	68	143
1 ton	67	143
1 ton	66	143

Gallons of sirup where juice marks.	Per cent of juice extracted.	Quantity of juice in gallons.
16.5	10.2	22.2
14.1	10.5	22.1
11.8	10.7	21.8
9.5	10.9	21.4
7.1	8.2	9.7

The following table is interesting as showing how a given quantity, by weight, of comparatively dry but rich cane may yield no more sirup than a similar quantity of very green cane with a comparatively weak juice:

Quantity of cane, tons.	Per cent of juice extracted.	Quantity of juice in gallons.
1 ton	70	143
1 ton	69	143
1 ton	68	143
1 ton	67	143
1 ton	66	143

In the above tables allowance is made for loss by skimming and incidental waste.

A very careful observer informs us that the quantities given in our tables are not always realized. He thinks more allowance for wastage should be made. The following is his plan for estimating the quantity of sirup, juice of a certain density will yield. It is a very convenient process and certainly affords a safe allowance for drawbacks.

Divide the number of gallons of juice by the number of times the degrees of sacccharine density will go into 60.

EXAMPLE. Required the number of gallons of sirup which may be produced from 100 gallons of juice marking 8° B.: 60 divided by 8 equal 7.5.

This rule, applied to the quantities of juice given in our tables, will give from one to four gallons of sirup less than we have estimated. This is too close an estimate, we think, and does not provide a differential element, but it affords a convenient way of making a rough estimate.

On 56 instead of 60 it would be nearer correct, but the former is not so convenient to divide, and in common rough calculations the little inaccuracy may be waived for the sake of a rule or basis by which it can be worked off hand.

In using the sacccharometer the upper end which stands above the juice should be perfectly clean, no sirup or anything adhering to it. Glass instruments can be kept cleaner and are not so subject to inaccuracies as brass. The former are liable to break, but the latter are very thin and if allowed to fall are almost certain to receive dents or injuries which render them inaccurate. French sacccharometers are generally correct; American instruments, sometimes. Sacccharometers should stand at zero in rain-water at the temperature of 60° F. An instrument may be correct at zero, but if the scale is not graduated accurately with reference to the size of the stem, it may be far out of the way at the higher points; hence the importance of procuring instruments of good reliable make.

"THERE is one thing sure," said Mrs. Partington, "the females of the present generation are a heap more independent than they used to be. Why, I saw a gal go by the other day, that I know belonged to the historical class of society, with her dress all tucked up to her knees, her hair all buzzed up like as if she hadn't had time to comb it for a week, and one of her grandmother's old caps, in an awful crumpled condition, on her head. Why, ladies, honey, when I had my clothes tucked up that way, and my head kivered with an old white rag, I would run for dear life; the gals then were innocent, unconfuted critters; now they are what the French call 'blazes.'"

It must have been a twin-sister of this gentleman who, having been nearly drowned by falling into a well, committed a very rich bull, when she piously and thankfully declared that only for Providence and another woman she would never have got out.

The cheapest excursion you may make is into the realms of Fancy. No return ticket is required.

THE German Confederation will be able to muster an army of 1,116,000 men.

The Cost of Building.

Next to articles of food and clothing, the cost of building materials and of buildings directly affect the enjoyment of the community and the interests of our industries. Great as the advance in rents and the price of dwellings has been, yet the rise has not, until recently, been equal to that of the value of commodities. Until about the middle of 1863, building materials sympathized but little with the general advance of prices; for the reason that large stocks were on hand, which, in connection with a dullness in the trade, and moderate wages, enabled new buildings to be erected at a nominal advance upon old prices. From that time up to the spring of 1865 the advance was by no means proportionate with that of produce and manufactures. At that period, however, the demand for dwellings became so pressing, and the stocks of timber and lumber so largely reduced, while wages were also doubled, as compared with former rates, that the prices of materials at once rose to about 100 per cent. over those current at the commencement of the war. This advance was followed by a reaction of about 10 per cent.; which has since been succeeded by another upward movement; so that to-day the cost of building averages more than at any previous period. Below we give an interesting table showing the prices of the various building materials in September of each of the last seven years:

Materials.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Iron, Scotch pine.....	\$2.20	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$1.90	\$1.80	\$1.70	\$1.60
Plank, Scotch pine.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lumber, Scotch pine.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Brick, English.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Scotch.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Welsh.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Irish.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, German.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, French.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Italian.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Spanish.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Portuguese.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Russian.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Turkish.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Egyptian.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Persian.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Chinese.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Japanese.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, Hindoo.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, African.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brick, American.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

As a natural result, these high prices have led to the use of inferior materials and workmanship in the erection of buildings. A lower class of timber, imperfectly seasoned lumber, and inferior materials of masonry and furnishing have been in greater demand. The scarcity of labor has also necessitated a freer employment of inferior workmen, and at the full rate of wages. As a consequence, a large proportion of the buildings now being erected are of a class less adapted for durability than formerly. In fact the exhaustion of the supply of well seasoned lumber has caused an advance in that kind of material out of proportion to that of other descriptions; and, considering that lumber, to be well seasoned, has to be kept five to seven years, it is apparent that a considerable time must elapse before the market can be adequately supplied. This probability is all the greater from the circumstance that dealers will be reluctant to buy, at present prices, stocks to be held for years, in the face of a sweeping decline in values during the interim. For this reason it would seem reasonable to anticipate that, for a somewhat protracted period, building is likely to run largely upon second-class erections. This is one of the thousand disadvantages flowing from the derangements consequent upon the war, unnoted by the common observer, but which really tell very materially upon the comfort and welfare of the community.

To the very common inquiry—what is likely to be the future course of values connected with building? The obvious answer would seem to be that the cost must be controlled in great part by the same considerations which determine the value of products generally. The question is, perhaps, chiefly one of wages. The cost of a building depends not merely upon the rate paid for the labor employed in working and putting together the several materials, but still more upon the wages paid for the production and transportation of those materials. In fact, it may be said that the principal cost of a building resolves itself into wages and interest upon the capital employed in its production. It can scarcely be argued that the great scarcity of dwellings, by necessitating a demand for more houses, will tend to keep up the cost after commodities have begun to decline; for there is the same comparative scarcity in products generally as exists in relation to buildings. If, then, there is reason for anticipating a decline in wages, there is ground for expecting a fall in the value

of house property. That the price of labor must be reduced there will be no question; but there would seem to be little reason for expecting that the decline will be immediate, or that it will be otherwise than steady and protracted. When the value of a paper dollar approximates more nearly to the value of the gold dollar, then we may anticipate a fall in wages; first, because the laborer can then afford to work for lower rates; and next, because the trader will then be no longer able to insure the former high prices. Evidently this process of recovery must be a slow one, if left to itself. There are possible contingencies which would materially hasten the result. Such, for instance, as a widespread panic, which some gloomy prophets are ever and anon reminding us is impending, or an early resumption of specie payments, which, however desirable on many grounds, would not seem to be among the things to be hoped for in the near future.

There are, however, some reasons why building materials may not sympathize with any early decline in other articles of merchandise. We have already noticed the fact that there is a great scarcity of seasoned lumber, and it requires years for this want to be supplied. So long as it continues high prices must be the result. The present high tariff also affects many articles which enter largely into the construction of a building, while the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with the British Provinces, and the cutting off of the usual supply of lumber from that quarter, must have its influence on our market.

We could wish it were possible to present a more satisfactory prospect as to the future cost of building, for the current high rents have a very direct tendency to support the prevailing high wages, and the heavy cost of erecting buildings for industrial purposes necessarily checks investment in new manufacturing enterprises. The marvellous recuperative power of our country may, however, be relied upon to work out an earlier relief from the restrictions upon building operations than would occur, under similar circumstances, in any other country.—[N. Y. Chronicle.]

Foreign Goods.

The market has been rather quiet during the week, and although gold has continued to advance, it has not proved of much benefit to the trade, as most people had remitted, or else had these goods in warehouses, so that they were compelled to pay the high price for any which they sold, and found it very difficult to obtain a price to correspond in any degree with the present price of gold. There is more demand for goods suitable for men's wear, which have been in urgent request, and command a good price. Cloakings have also sold with freedom, and should the present weather continue, we may reasonably expect that before the end of the month a very lively trade will be done in all kinds of woollens.—Italians are more called for, the stocks on jobbers hands have been small, and as the season opens for the spring clothing trade, they have to enter the market to replenish their stocks.

Desirable styles of dress goods are still sought after to a great extent, but as few of them are in the market, trade is not lively, as people are not willing to take the majority of the trash that is offered. There has been a good deal of gambling going on in the importing trade of late, by many unprincipled men who were so selfish as to try and destroy all the rest of the trade to benefit themselves. These have, many of them at least, got so severely burned that they are not likely to try it again. There ought to be a principle, and dealers should adhere to it, and not keep gambling at one another every opportunity. Were this the case, a great deal more satisfaction would prevail than is now the case.

Silks have partaken of the general dullness which was visible in these goods for some weeks, and but few have been sold, and those disposed of were at low prices. There is not one article in silks which appears to be at all desirable, although it is usual at this season of the year that particular colors and styles are in good demand; the present season appears to be void of any interest whatever.

LOUISIANA MECHANICAL AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.—A special meeting of the Mechanical and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana was held last evening. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the officers of all Agricultural Fair Associations and members of the press be and are hereby invited, through the Associated Press, to attend our grand Fair, commencing in New Orleans, November 20th.

A BOSTON paper states that a company of English capitalists, with a capital of two millions, are about to start at Charleston, S. C., an enormous cotton factory establishment, for supplying European trade. They are backed by the wealthiest firms in England and France. Several other enterprises, it is added, are under consideration, which, if successful, will speedily render Charleston the leading city of the South.

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

(Signed) L. J. BRADFORD, President.
JAS. J. MILLER, Secretary.

Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of the society.

The Quality of Our Wheat.

High quality in wheat can only be obtained where there is sufficient heat in summer for its perfect elaboration. There is nothing that will take the place of sunshine. In this respect the climate of the United States is far better for the production of wheat of high quality, than that of Great Britain.

The best wheat years in England are the driest and hottest. The year 1863, with its great heat, was the best wheat season ever known in England. The crop was never before so large, or the quality so good. The heat of the summer months approximated closely to that of this country. With "high farming" there is nothing which the English wheat grower dreads so much as a cold, moist summer. Could he be always sure of an American summer, he could calculate on obtaining an average yield of not less than forty bushels per acre, and of the highest quality. But should he make his land rich enough to produce a heavy crop in a dry season, and a cool, moist summer should ensue, his wheat would be all laid and not yield half a crop. So far as the summer climate is concerned, therefore, the American wheat-grower has everything that he can desire. Ours is the climate for "high farming."

The severity of the winters, and cold, late, wet springs, followed suddenly by dry, hot summers, are the chief drawbacks to our American climate; but their injurious effects can easily be guarded against. All that we need is good farming. The land must be drained, well cultivated, properly enriched, and sowed with a variety that matures early, and the result will be all that can be desired. In moist lands, especially, the roots of grain which are not well protected by a healthy growth in autumn are very sure, by the upheaving of the ground, to be broken and exposed to a killing cold in winter. This is inevitable in long-cultivated and moist lands. In new soils, rendered light and porous by the remains of vegetable matter, late sowing often results differently. Underdraining will lengthen the season at least two weeks in autumn and spring. The land will be dryer and warmer in spring and fall, and cooler and more moist during the summer months. The wheat on thoroughly underdrained, well cultivated, and enriched land, will make a strong, healthy growth in autumn, and thus be enabled to protect itself against the rigors of our severest winters; while it will come forward rapidly during the cool spring months, and by the time that dry, hot weather sets in, the plants will be so far advanced, and so full of sap, that all that is needed is for the crop to mature. It is at this point we need sufficient sunshine to elaborate the juices of the plant and give us heat of high quality; and it is just here that the American climate is so far superior to that of Great Britain. It is seldom, indeed, that we have not sun enough to mature the heaviest crops when the soil and culture are adapted to the wheat plant. — [Census Report.]

Fabrication of Thread from the Stalks of the Cotton Plant.

An inventor in New Orleans has been turning his attention to the value of the stalk of the cotton plant for the purpose not only of thread, but of cloth, and has succeeded in making the former, strong, fine, and every way valuable to the industrial world. The article is as soft as flax, and as strong as flax, and can be converted into a serviceable fabric, full as durable as muslin, or the ordinary cotton cloth. One hundred and twenty pounds of stalks will turn out forty pounds of thread. A factory is to be established, according to our informant, for the manufacture of thread and cloth, at an early day.

This discovery is not new, but the application of the discovery has never been made till now. It has long been known that the fibrous substance in the cotton stalk bore a strong resemblance to the fibre of flax, but the test of its adaptability as a textile material is now for the first time made. Should there be no mistake in the experiment alluded to, the actual fabrication of the thread, the manufacture of cotton cloth, from the stalk of the cotton plant is increased 100 per cent. at once. This remarkable and important experiment ought to lend extraordinary buoyancy to the spirits of the cotton growers. It will be but few years if this discovery is what it claims, before the South can recuperate with a vigor she never experienced before, and her recuperation is hundreds of millions into the pockets of Northern merchants, for cotton is the great staple which moves commerce. — [Journal of Applied Chemistry.]

MANURING TREES.—It is a mistaken notion that farmers have got into their heads of applying all the manure close up around the foot of the trees. The roots run off for a long distance, whence they obtain but slight nourishment. Plow to a slight depth around the trees, in a circle, say from eight to ten feet, and apply well-rotted barn-yard manure and carefully dig away the dirt around the base of the tree, and see if the borers are at work. If so, get a small piece of wire and probe the wound and it is quite likely you may hit the worm, if so, see that you probe it out, and then apply some wood ashes around the base and carefully replace the earth, and you will see new vigor infused into these barren scrubby trees. — [Maryland Farmer.]

In Northern Louisiana a mining company has struck a solid block of pure lead, which is estimated to weigh thirty-three tons. A number of other large blocks were found at a distance of eleven feet below the surface.

The Cereal Crops and Export Trade.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the heavy rains and frosts in the Northwest to form a tolerably correct estimate of the damage sustained by the corn crop. We have received a mass of information upon the subject from correspondents and newspapers, whose means for procuring it are superior, which forces the conviction that much of the fear that has been expressed for the crop has been based upon superficial observation. That the yield has been somewhat curtailed there is no reason to doubt; but, from the largely increased area of ground seeded, the concurrent testimony of those who have made inquiry, aided by an extended observation and collection of evidence is, that the damage has not been sufficiently great to prevent the harvesting of a larger crop this year in the Northwest than in any previous season in its history. That there will be a much larger supply of unsound corn, there is every reason to believe. The agricultural report for September places the crop at more than 1,000,000 bushels, adding that, "although late fears of killing frost have been realized only to a small extent, yet recently deluging rains have overflowed large areas of ripening corn in the West and retarded its maturing, generally arousing some apprehensions of inferior quality in that which is not fully matured." Later advices may alter the present aspect of the question of supply, and upon this many important contingencies hinge, among them the extent of the trade and the prices of hog products.

Pork operators are watching the course of events with more than the usual degree of interest. The stock of pork all over the country is very light, the quantity in this market being on the 1st inst., only 47,665 bbls.—the lightest supply for many years. Corn has lately advanced materially, but the improvement in the price of pork has been quite unimportant, the article being, at the present high prices, rather delicate to handle, owing to the difficulties which environ the trade.

With regard to the export trade in corn and other cereal crops, the prospects look more encouraging. The advices which have reached us from the other side of the Atlantic for some time past have not been favorable as regards the agricultural interests, either in Great Britain or on the continent. The summer has been cool and unseasonable, and during harvest a large amount of rain fell which injured the grain crops more or less, and this, coupled with the fact that they were below an average, has caused a gradual advance in prices, with a strong market. The limits of shippers have lately been raised, and this encouraged the hope that we may have a brisk demand during the winter and spring. The light receipts and high prices, however, continue to operate as a serious drawback to the export trade, and an easy money market has a tendency to aggravate matters by enabling speculators to largely control prices. — [New York Shipping List.]

We clip the following stock sales in Bourbon county from the True Kentuckian and Western Citizen:

HIGH-PRICED DURHAMS.—George M. Bedford, of this county, sold to Thos. Graves, of Boone, three Durham heifers at \$800, \$350 and \$250.

HIGH-PRICED MULES.—Todd Wilson, of this county, sold twenty-one two-year old mules and one common horse to Col. H. C. Heyman, of New Orleans, for \$4,000. This is only beaten by Bishop & Hibler, of this county, who sold fifty mules for \$200 per head.

GREAT SALE OF ALDERNEY CATTLE. The Alderney Company, of Bourbon, will sell at public sale, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at Paris, thirty-eight head of Alderney cows and calves. Persons wanting these famous milkers can secure thoroughbreds at this sale.

TROTTER STOCK SOLD.—At Dr. J. Ed. Ray's sale a three-year old Abdallah mare sold for \$650; an Erissom mare was bid to \$675; two yearling Membrino fillies were sold at \$386; an Abdallah horse colt at \$68; an Eclipse mare at \$100; and a buggy horse at \$168.

DOC. HOLADAY'S BIG STOCK.—The above-named gentleman is somewhat famous in his "neck of woods" for handling stock, and getting up the big breeds. Last week he sold to John Caldwell a yearling heifer weighing 1,020 pounds, for \$71 40.

On the 25th of last month he sold to John B. Herndon, a sucking mule, which measured 4 feet and 7 inches in height, clean-limbed and likely.

Can any of our Bourbon stock-growers beat these figures? — [Maysville Bulletin.]

Yes, and not half try. The first one we spoke to on the subject gave us the following items:

John W. Sparks sold four head of yearling cattle averaging 1075 lbs. each.

He also sold two sucking mules to H. D. Ayers at \$232 50; one was 14 hands high, and the other 14 hands and 1 inch high.

Todd Wilson sold two sucking mules to J. Wes. Forman at \$300. One measured 14 hands and 1 inch in height.

He will bet a suit of clothes that he has six others which will out-measure the Mason county mule.

Trot out some more of your scrubs, neighbor.

At the sale of Isaac C. Vanmeter, Esq., October 6th, the stock sold well; horses selling from \$45 to \$225—the average price of 16 being \$115 50; sheep from \$4 50 to \$9; hogs from \$8 to \$22; cattle from \$45 to \$230—the average price \$106—46 animals selling for \$4,878. The entire amount of sales being about \$7,200.

S. M. Hibler sold, October 6th, for John H. Payne and the Halleys, 19 head of four year old cattle, at \$85 30; 73 two year old cattle, \$72 50; 15 yearlings, \$46; 1 broke mule, \$155; 1 lot of hogs, \$9 per 100 lbs.

The gross receipts of the State Fair were \$4,715 63. The premiums and other expenses did not exceed \$3,000, leaving a balance of some \$1,800.

The Fiscal Report for 1866.

The official report of the transactions of the National Treasury during the last fiscal year, is the most gratifying that has been prepared for several years. And this in two special points of view. First, the expenditure has been less than was expected; and secondly, the income has been much greater than was expected.

As to the expenditure, Mr. McCulloch in his annual report to Congress last December estimated the amounts required in 1865-6, for the War and Navy Departments, at 473 millions and 51 millions respectively. The amount actually wanted has only been 284 millions for the War Department, and 43 millions for the Navy, making together an expenditure of 327 millions instead of 524 millions. The war and navy departments together have cost the nation during the last six years almost 4,000 millions. This amount was expended as follows: in 1861, 35 millions; in 1862, 437 millions; in 1863, 692 millions; in 1864, 776 millions; in 1865, 1153 millions, and in 1866, 327 millions. It is one of the most extraordinary facts recorded in the financial annals of modern nations that, notwithstanding the prodigious strain on our resources in men and money incident to a war of such colossal dimensions and of such protracted duration, we were able to raise during the last year of hostilities no less a sum than 1500 millions of dollars. This amount, the expenditure of which was essential for the conservation of the National life and for the vindication of our National unity, we obtained without resort to any foreign loan; for gold was wildly fluctuating at a very high premium, and U. S. bonds were quoted in Europe below 50 cents on the dollar. Such a triumph of financial strength has never been paralleled, and while it shows us the magnificent extent of our resources, it illustrates the principle which is confirmed by our whole history, that however great the crisis, however crushing the trial which comes upon us as a nation, we never fail to shake off our lethargy, develop our strength, and rise to the level of the duty, the self-sacrifice, the exertion required to make us masters of the situation. Providence has evidently set up this young imperial giant of a nation that he might give the world unknown and unanticipated proofs of the vitality, the recuperative power and the elastic energy of free peoples and of free institutions.

But let us now turn, secondly, to the revenue of the past year, which, as we have said, has exceeded what was believed possible. Mr. McCulloch estimated the receipts from customs at 147 millions. The actual amount is 179 millions. From the actual revenue, he thought we might get 271 millions; we have actually collected 309 millions. Our aggregate annual revenue, exclusive of loans, was 556 millions instead of the anticipated 467 millions. And among the great charms of this exhibit is the fact that our National industry has not shown any very positive signs of serious injury from the sudden pressure of such a prodigious weight of taxation on the productive machinery of the country. Our material prosperity seems at present to be unimpaired, and there are indications that, as a people, we are richer to-day than ever we were, in all such items of National wealth as are usually enumerated in the census reports.

The rapid growth of our government revenue has satisfactorily proved the tax capacities of this country, and has forever put to silence the cavils of the croakers at home and abroad who questioned our ability to pay, or our willingness to submit to, excessive fiscal demands. Last year we raised from customs and internal revenue an aggregate of 488 millions. In 1865 the amount from both sources was 294 millions; in 1864, 213 millions, and in 1863, 106 millions. It may fairly be doubted, however, whether it will be proper to continue our internal tax system at precisely its present dimensions. Several of the taxes are very oppressive to the people, and cost us much more than finds its way into the Treasury. And although the mischief that some of these taxes are working, still an increasing number of individuals may be suffering without their complaints having as yet found a voice capable of reaching the ear of the general public.

There is another important point which we should not pass by in our review of the financial year. We mean the diminution of the debt, and the consequent easing up of the pressure it exerts on our monetary resources. In July, 1865, the aggregate of the debt was 2682 millions, and the expenses of the following year Mr. McCulloch estimated would so far exceed the revenue as to raise the aggregate to 2794 millions. Here, then, we have again a very satisfactory state of things; for the real amount of the national debt, on the 1st of July, 1866, was less than 2680 millions, or 14 millions less than we had calculated on. The effect on the public credit, produced by so vigorous and gratifying a liquidation of the indebtedness of the Treasury, it is impossible to overestimate. These facts and many more of a like kind, which we have space to detail, help us to understand why it is that those speculators whose policy it has been to "bear" Government securities have for some years past lost money, while those whose confidence in our financial future has led them to act in the opposite direction have, almost without exception, been prosperous. A striking instance of the faith of the people in the Government credit was afforded recently, when the atrocious attempt of some swindling clique of speculators to make money by plundering the credulous public found expression in the telegram to the Philadelphia Ledger relative to the President. The gold market was thrown into temporary spasms; the financial circles were agitated; but Government securities were scarcely affected at all, the dullness and the fractional decline being chiefly due to other causes, and especially to the cable report that had been received by a leading foreign firm in Wall street, of lower prices for five-tenths in the London Stock Exchange. — [N. Y. Chronicle.]

A Frenchman who had been in India, speaking of tiger hunts, said: "When ze Frenchman hunt ze tiger, ah! ze sport is grand, magnifique! but when ze tiger hunt ze Frenchman, ou! ze re is ze very devil to pay!"

Southern Manufactories.

We are pleased to hear, says the Montgomery Mail, that the attention of our people is being earnestly directed toward the erection of cotton factories. At Prattville, fourteen miles from Montgomery, upon Swift creek, the factory of Mr. Daniel Pratt is already in operation, giving occupation to three hundred and fifty laborers, men, women and children. One mile above Prattville, upon the same creek, is the site of the new factory being established by our fellow-citizens, Messrs. Munter & Faber, the machinery for which has just been received from Liverpool.

At Autaugaaville, twenty-five miles from Montgomery, preparations are being made to resume operations at the factory upon Autauga creek, and in a few weeks we may expect to hear the hum of the spindles.

These three factories of Autauga, upon creeks which supply an unfailing water power, will give employment to not less than twelve hundred men, women and children.

A company of capitalists is examining the falls of the Coosa above Wetumpka, with a view to erect an extensive factory at that future Lowell of the South. This will be but the pioneer of others, for the situation at Wetumpka being once developed, nothing can prevent the village from becoming the manufacturing seat of Alabama.

The admirable water power at Tallahassee has already invited the enterprise of a flourishing manufacturing company, which is at present increasing its machinery, and extending its sphere of usefulness and profit.

REBUILDING OF A COTTON FACTORY AND PAPER MILL.

A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist, writing from Marietta, Ga., states that the Powell cotton factory and the paper mill near that town which was destroyed by General Sherman, have been rebuilt and will soon be in successful operation.

CLOTH MANUFACTURE.

The Knoxville Commercial says: We were yesterday shown two pieces of jeans at the new factory, adjoining the Franklin House, that surpass in fineness any we ever before saw. This cloth was woven on one of those new looms that are operating there. There is a most encouraging fact in this paragraph. A Knoxville factory makes the finest jeans at the first trial. Formerly when goods were wrought by hand work alone, it took many years to qualify a people for excellence in any fabric. Now that machinery is made by machinery, the fabric is made as perfectly at first as afterward, and the article produced at Knoxville, from a machine imported from Philadelphia, is precisely the same as if the machine had been set up in Chambersburg.

CLOVER.—Where clover can be mown more than once in a season, each time that it is cut the roots penetrate to a greater depth in the soil and subsoil in search of food; it is therefore evident that this plan does not receive all its support from the active surface soil, but a portion of it from a greater depth in the subsoil than most ordinary farm crops. Besides this, I have been led to believe from experience and observation, that the roots of clover not only obtain a portion of their food from a greater depth in the earth than is penetrated by the plow, but that those roots in thus penetrating the subsoil in search of food, actually bring up something which in their decay strengthens and enriches the soil for future crops. — [Maryland Farmer.]

TO FIND THE WEIGHT OF SHEEP.—A good way to ascertain the weight of a sheep that you wish to sell for mutton, is to take it alive and weigh it, and divide the amount by seven. Thus, a sheep that would weigh 140 pounds, divided by seven, would give twenty pounds dead weight, equal to the weight of a quarter, or eighty pounds for the whole mutton. The pelt and rough tallow would make about twenty pounds more, thus making what is called in the Boston market four quarters to the animal. Of course sheep poorly or extra fattened, will go above or below this average, but on the whole I ask our farmers to test it and see if it is not correct.

The "Evening Star" Horror.

To the Editor of the U. S. Economist:

The news of the loss of this steamer has brought intense sorrow to many a happy fireside made desolate, and has shocked the whole community by its frightful facts and consequences.

Charity is the greatest of virtues, but there are times when it may be exercised in severity. I consider it a duty to reprehend Garrison & Allen, the owners of this boat, in the strongest terms for their awful culpability.

The ship was not sea-worthy, (see Daily Times, 10th inst.)—the fact was kept from the public.

The owners were too parsimonious to pay good wages to competent hands, and sent her out with a green crew of Dutch and Irish who would work cheap.

They (the owners) bargained to take out and did take ninety-five prostitutes, a ballet company and a circus company. They concealed these facts from the public and solicited decent people to take passage without advising them of the company they would be crowded in with. What a frightful shame!

The ship is lost, and friends and relatives of the loved ones gone in her are heart sick to find their nearest and dearest lost in such company.

We will not be understood as flying in the face of Divine Providence, because all on board may have been granted the grace to die the death of the just. Nothing, however, can mitigate the feeling existing against the owners of the ship.

Their contemptible avarice is shown in the fact that, while it was in their power to procure details of the wreck and give a melancholy satisfaction to surviving relatives, they have not done so. The surviving officers and crew have been two or three days in Savannah, but they have sent only one message announcing the awful fact, and without hardly a word of detail. What shocking and indecent frauds on innocent passengers originally! What culpable indifference finally, and what avarice and parsimony throughout! Save me from professional money-makers.

I may write severely, but I am the sad member of an afflicted family.

In sorrow, yours, W.

Millinery Goods.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS

AND

VARIETIES!

B

We take pleasure in advising you of our preparations for the coming season, and of our intention not only to display as large a stock as we usually have done, but to make all the other various additions that experience teaches us is necessary to make a complete assortment. Within the last two weeks we have received some heavy

A

shipments of Ribbons, and before the 1st of September we will have a full line of heavy Oil-Bolled Ribbons of our own importation, direct from Europe. Every piece will bear our own brand, and measure twelve yards without any exception. We are also receiving a complete line of Bonnet Materials to match the Ribbons, as well as all the other specialties on a milliner's catalogue.

I

We have made arrangements with the leading importers and manufacturers of Dress Trimmings to send us samples in advance and allow us the earliest selections on arrival. We advised you last spring that we had previously considered it sufficient to compete with any wholesale millinery house OUT of New York, but on reaching

R

that, we saw it took but a short step to plant our standard beside any house in the Empire City. We planted it there, and we know we can maintain it for the following reasons:

1st. Because we know there is not a jobbing house in New York that can buy any cheaper than ourselves, and to be their equal in securing bargains and specialties, we have secured the undivided attention of an experienced New York buyer.

D

2d. Because the difference between their expenses and ours would more than pay express charges on our goods between there and here.

3d. Because of the well-understood fact that all the New York jobbers expect to make a certain amount of bad debts every season—and the scattered and far distant localities of their customers render this unavoidable—consequently

B

they are obliged to add these anticipated losses to the cost of their goods, and make all responsible customers pay their part.

We repeat, therefore, that we are able to duplicate Eastern bills at Eastern rates, and any responsible milliner or merchant who finds it in-

R

convenient to leave home and choose to send us their orders, can rest assured that we will not only charge the goods at Eastern rates, but we will allow them the privilege of immediately return-

O

ing any they think undesirable at our expense. The substantial good will of our customers, the favors shown us by the merchants of Main street, and the letters of satisfaction from those

S

whose orders we have filled, give us every encouragement to renew our efforts to retain their good wishes, and promise only what we are able to maintain. With thanks we are,

Very respectfully,

BAIRD BROS.

P. S.—As we can go into either cellar or garret and trace the majority of bad stock in straw goods to too early purchases, we intend buying cautiously in that line till about the 10th of September, when the season's styles are generally established. Our stock in everything else will be complete by the 1st of September, and we will have a sufficient supply of Straw Goods for all demands.

OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,

N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

aug 25 tf

Millinery Goods.

FALL, - - - - 1866.

TO THE

SOUTHERN MILLINERY TRADE!

WE shall have this season our usually complete stock of everything needed by a Milliner, as well as many fine imported goods sold by merchants generally.

OUR STOCK OF

Velvet,

Taffeta,

Belting,

Trimming

and Bonnet

Ribbons,

Is always large and of the best brands, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

We buy for cash, and desire to continue to do so, and will therefore offer every inducement we can to CASH BUYERS.

aug 25 tf

CANNON & BYERS,

No. 101 Main street.

FALLS CITY PAPER MILLS,

Nos. 13, 15, and 17 Washington Street, Above First, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plate, Collar, Fine Book, Music, and News Paper.

Highest cash price paid for Rags, Rope, Cotton Waste, Old Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers &c. P. S.—Address all communications to Falls City Paper Mills. nov 25 tf

G. H. COCHRAN, EDWARD FULTON,

COCHRAN & FULTON,

(Successors to Jno. Cochran & Co.)

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

NO. 330 MAIN STREET,

Between Third & Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov. 25 tf

J. H. NUBRAYER, GEO. O. TUCK,

OF LAWRENCEBURG, KY. Late of Petersburg, Va.



SUPERIOR to any other brand made in America, being from the pure Virginia leaf, manufactured by

J. M. Venable & Co.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Also manufacturers of superior MACCABOY,

RAPPEE and other SNUFFS, packed in any

manner required. Also the celebrated SUB-

LIME brand of Fine-cut Cheiving Tobacco.

JOSHUA MACY'S SONS, Agents,

180 AND 191 FRONT STREET,

NEW YORK.

Samples of the above desirable Snuffs and Tobacco can be seen at our store, where, as Agents, orders will be promptly filled at manufacturers' prices.

McBRAYER & TUCK,

No. 273 Main Street, between Seventh and Eighth,

seps 1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

HORACE GOOCH,

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTURER,

No. 110 Jefferson Street,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING been engaged in manufacturing Car-

riages in this city for TEN YEARS, and hav-

ing during that time given my business the

strictest attention, with the determination to

turn out no work that would not bear the

CLOSEST CRITICISM,

I feel confident that I can supply my customers

with Carriages, which, for

STRENGTH,

LIGHTNESS,

STYLE AND

DURABILITY,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

All Carriages sold by me are made under my personal supervision, and I can therefore speak knowledgeably of their merits.

Carriages of

Communications.

Breckinridge Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

CLOVERPORT, KY., Oct. 11, 1886.
Eds. Ind. and Com. Gazette:

I send you a complete list of the premiums awarded at the late Fair of the Breckinridge Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which commenced on the 2d and closed on the 5th instant.

An immense crowd of spectators filled the spacious amphitheaters and thronged the beautiful grounds which are situated on the outskirts of this pleasant town. During the four days of the exhibition, the result was very favorable to the Society in a financial sense, and the general correctness of the decisions of the awarding committees gave satisfaction to all, and will redound much to its benefit at future fairs.

There was nothing "uncommon or unequal" about the stock shown; it was decidedly of a fine character and the quantity was great. Most of the rings were well filled—some to overflowing. Clear through the list, from the saddle stallion to the thoroughbred, the contests were spirited, warm and exciting, and generally speaking, the deserving animal came out flaunting the premium blue.

It is the intention of the Directors to greatly improve the grounds before the next Fair. The Society is entirely clear of debt and has a handsome fund in the treasury, with which they will be enabled to accomplish much. Previous to the war, the institution was in a flourishing condition, but the war broke it as well as a great many other such institutions, down. But as soon as hostilities ceased, Phoenix-like, it sprang from the ashes of ruin, more vigorous and beautiful than before.

Cloverport is a favorable location for an annual fair. Equi-distant from Hardin, Grayson, Ohio, Hancock and Daviess counties, and situated in Breckinridge; visitors and stock men from a large scope of country have about equal facilities for reaching the place and contending for the honor of their respective counties. And here they congregate from all those counties, and largely swell up the number of exhibitors and visitors. So the Breckinridge Fair yields the honor of superiority to no county fair within the confines of Kentucky.

I will leave the list of awards to speak for itself as to who obtained the premiums and certificates, and shall not go into a description of the rings or the incidents of the occasion, farther than to make mention of one or two events.

Messrs. Caldwell and Campbell, of the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse, evidently pleased with the conduct of affairs and desirous of promoting the growth of the "great staple," have, in the name of their warehouse, offered very liberal premiums for various kinds of tobacco, to be awarded at our next Fair. Catching the contagion, the tobacco dealers of Breckinridge county have also offered large premiums for different kinds of the "weed." These, with the premiums that will be offered by the Society, will be a very great stimulus to the planters, who, having these premiums in view, will, without doubt, vie with each other with untiring energy, and it may be confidently expected that hundreds of samples will be on exhibition. What an opportunity for the buyers of your city to acquaint themselves with the quality of the next year's crop in the section of country contiguous to this great shipping point.

A prominent and interesting feature of the exhibitions were the riding rings, both for ladies and gentlemen. Seventeen gallant gentlemen contended for the prize in the first ring, which was, after long consultation among the judges, given to Mr. Larkin Sandridge, of Hardin, and the red ribbon to Dr. Davis, of Hancock.

On the next day, ten noble "knights" entered the arena, hardly contending for a splendid saddle and bridle, valued at fifty dollars. An entire different set of judges, ignorant even of the decision of the day before, select Davis and Sandridge again from the number as the ones entitled to the first honors of the ring, but this time reversed, the indomitable Doctor gaining the coveted saddle and Mr. Sandridge the red badge.

Just previous to the latter ring, two beautiful ladies rode into the lists on noble steeds, contesting the prize, a splendid gold ring. Many others desired to enter, but voluntarily yielded to these two, conscious, perhaps, of their superior equestrianism. (But that is something that ought never to be given up until tried.) Be that however as it may, only these two entered. Miss Lee Moorman, of Daviess, was the victress, and the other lady, Miss Medley, indignantly rejected the red ribbon and a handsome bouquet, presented by that prince of Marshals, Mr. Jackson.

Respectfully yours,
MORE ANON.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

Best fine jeans, ten yards—Miss T. Moorman, premium; Miss M. Moorman, certificate.
Best white linsey, ten yards—Mrs. Sally Whitehead, premium.
Best pair blankets—Mrs. Willis Noel, premium.
Best carpet, ten yards—Mrs. E. Ford, premium.

Pair cotton hose—Miss Mary Ann McGeary, premium.
Silk quilt—Mrs. Green Beard, premium.
Washed quilt—Mrs. L. L. Culley, premium.
Cotton quilt—Mrs. Sowers, premium; Miss M. McGeary, certificate.
Silk embroidery—Mrs. B. L. Duncan, premium.
Thread embroidery—Mrs. M. Martha Hester, Hardin county, premium; Miss Rebecca Board, certificate.
Hemstitched handkerchief—Mrs. Martha Posten, Hardin county, premium.
Hair work—Mrs. John C. Heist, Breckinridge county, premium.
Wood flowers—Miss Susan Heist, Breckinridge county, premium.
Grease painting—Mrs. Kate Carter, Breckinridge county, premium; Miss A. V. Fisher, Breckinridge county, complimentary premium.

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

Best corn—Skillman & Welch, Hancock county, premium.
Pumpkins—Skillman & Welch, Hancock county, premium.
Smoking tobacco—R. R. Pierce, Breckinridge county, premium; W. D. Holt, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Smoking tobacco—Skillman & Welch, Hancock county, premium.
Manufacturing tobacco—Richard Alvey, Breckinridge county, premium; L. A. Coons, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Irish potatoes—Ludlow Fluke, Hancock county, premium.
Native Apples—Ed. Lambert, Hancock county, premium; Willie Longest, Hancock county, certificate.
Best Richard Witt, Breckinridge county, premium; B. Bohler, Breckinridge county, certificate.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

Preserved Fruit, in cans—Chas. Walter, Breckinridge county, premium.
Native White—Miss Kate La Heiste, Breckinridge county, premium.
Dahlias, best collection—Mrs. Dr. Houston, Breckinridge county, premium.

SADDLE HORSES.

Saddle Stallion, 4 years and upward—James Lillard, Breckinridge county, premium.
Saddle Stallion, 3 years and under—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium; S. Bland, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Stallion, 2 years and under—Stanley Trent, Meade county, premium.
Saddle Stallion, 1 year and under—Richard Colbert, Hancock county, premium; L. E. Green, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Stallion, under 1 year—Edwin Foote, Breckinridge county, premium; Wm. Bruner, Hancock county, certificate.
Saddle Mares, 4 years and upward—J. M. Keltz, Hardin county, premium; Bethel & English, Hardin county, certificate.
Saddle Mares, 3 years and under—Larkin Sandridge, Hardin county, premium; John W. Bates, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Mares, 2 years and under—Wm. Crockett, Hancock county, premium.
Saddle Mares, 1 year and under—Benj. T. Miller, Breckinridge county, premium; Wm. S. Brannan, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Gelding, 4 years and upward—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; W. P. Stevenson, Hardin county, certificate.
Saddle Gelding, under 4 years—Barnet Fisher, Breckinridge county, premium; John W. Bates, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Stallions, sweepstakes—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium; James Lillard, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Mares, sweepstakes—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; Larkin Sandridge, Hardin county, certificate.
Saddle Geldings, sweepstakes—W. P. Stevenson, Hardin county, premium; Bethel & English, Hardin county, certificate.

MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.

Mules, 3 years and upward—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium; William Lillard, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mules, 2 years and under—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium.
Mules, 1 year and under—Willis Noel, Breckinridge county, premium.
Mules, under 1 year—W. J. Dean, Breckinridge county, premium; Jas. T. Skillman, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Fair Mules—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium.
Jacks, 4 years and upward—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium; Minor E. Pate, Hancock county, certificate.
Jennets, 3 years and upward—John S. Lightfoot, Breckinridge county, premium.
Bulls, 3 years and upward—Thos. Holt, Breckinridge county, premium.
Bulls, under 3 years—W. Board, Breckinridge county, premium; John Hardin, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Yoke Oxen, any age—T. S. Frymire, Breckinridge county, premium; Thos. Holt, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Cows, 3 years and upward—John S. Lightfoot, Breckinridge county, premium.
Heifer, under 3 years—Willis Noel, Breckinridge county, premium; John W. Bates, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Milch Cow—James G. Stephens, Breckinridge county, premium.
Fat Bullock, any age—T. S. Frymire, Breckinridge county, premium; Jas. G. Stephens, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Buck, 2 years and upward—Jas. G. Stephens, Breckinridge county, premium; John Hardin, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Ewe, 2 years and upward—Zalmon Toney, Indiana, premium; Jas. G. Stephens, Breckinridge county, certificate.

DRAFT HORSES.

Draft Stallion, 3 years and upward—Wm. Bruner, Hancock county, premium.
Draft Stallion, 2 years and under—Dr. T. N. Warfield, Breckinridge county, premium.
Draft Stallion, 1 year and under—James M. Parsons, Breckinridge county, premium; Nath. Starks, Hancock county, certificate.
Draft Stallion, under 1 year—J. W. Bray, Meade county, premium; Wm. Wright, Daviess county, certificate.
Draft Mares, 3 years and upward—John Martin, Tell City, premium; J. W. Bray, Meade county, certificate.
Draft Mares, 2 years and under—Robt. Hendrick, Meade county, premium.
Draft Geldings, 4 years and upward—L. Green, Grayson county, premium; John Martin, Tell City, certificate.
Draft Gelding, under 4 years—Jas. M. Parsons, Breckinridge county, premium.
Draft Stallions, sweepstakes—Jas. M. Parsons, Breckinridge county, premium; Dr. T. N. Warfield, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Draft Mares, sweepstakes—John Martin, Tell City, premium.

GENERAL UTILITY HORSES.

Utility Stallion, 4 years and upward—Ed Miller, Breckinridge county, premium; Hiram Billings, Hancock county, certificate.
Utility Stallion, 3 years and under—J. T. Newton, Breckinridge county, premium; Sam'l Bland, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Utility Stallion, 2 years and under—Dr. T. N. Warfield, Breckinridge county, premium; Stanley Trent, Meade county, certificate.
Utility Stallion, 1 year and under—L. E. Green, Breckinridge county, premium.
Utility Stallion, under 1 year—Wm. Wright, Daviess county, premium; Edwin Foote, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Utility Mares, 4 years and upward—L. Green, Grayson county, premium; John Colbert, Hancock county, certificate.
Utility Mares, 3 years and under—Jesse Ashcraft, Meade county, premium; B. Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Utility Mares, 2 years and under—Richard Colbert, Hancock county, premium; James T. Skillman, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Utility Mares, 1 year and under—Wm. S. Brannan, Breckinridge county, premium.
Utility Mares, under 1 year—L. Green, Grayson county, premium; B. Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Utility Geldings, 4 years and upward—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; L. Green, Grayson county, certificate.
Utility Geldings, under 4 years—James M. Parsons, Breckinridge county, premium; B. Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Sweepstakes for Stallions—Jas. Lillard, Breckinridge county, premium; Wm. Bruner, Hancock county, certificate.
Sweepstakes for Mares—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; Jesse Ashcraft, Meade, certificate.

BROOD MARES.

Best Brood Mare—L. Green, Grayson county, premium; Barnet Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
FINE HORSES, WITH OR WITHOUT PEDIGREE.
Stallions, 4 years and upward—Wm. F. Gillin, Daviess county, premium; Larkin Sandridge, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Stallions, 3 years and under—J. T. Newton, Breckinridge county, premium.
Stallions, 2 years and under—Dr. T. N. Warfield, Breckinridge county, premium.

field, Breckinridge county, premium; Stanley Trent, Meade county, certificate.
Stallion, 1 year and under—L. E. Green, Hancock county, premium; Richard Colbert, Hancock county, certificate.
Stallion, under 1 year—Wm. H. Bruner, Hancock county, premium; L. A. Foote, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mare, 4 years and upward—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; W. P. Stevenson, Hardin county, certificate.
Mare, 3 years and under—Jesse Ashcraft, Meade county, premium; Barnet Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mare, 2 years and under—James T. Skillman, Breckinridge county, premium; Charlie Lightfoot, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mare, 1 year and under—Wm. S. Brannan, Breckinridge county, premium.
Mare, under 1 year—L. Green, Grayson county, premium.
Gelding, 4 years and upward—John S. Cox, Breckinridge county, premium; W. P. Stevenson, Hardin county, certificate.
Gelding, under 4 years—J. M. Parsons, Breckinridge county, premium; Jno. W. Bates, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Stallions, sweepstakes—Larkin Sandridge, Hardin county, premium; James H. Sandridge, Hardin county, certificate.
Mares, sweepstakes—Jas. B. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium; L. Green, Grayson county, certificate.

HARNESS HORSES.

Stallions, 4 years and upward—Jas. T. Miller, Breckinridge county, premium; W. F. Gillin, Daviess county, certificate.
Stallions, 3 years and under—J. T. Newton, Breckinridge county, premium.
Stallions, 2 years and under—Dr. T. N. Warfield, Breckinridge county, premium.
Stallions, 1 year and under—J. A. Foote, Breckinridge county, premium; J. A. Gillin, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Stallions, sweepstakes—Larkin Sandridge, Hardin county, premium; James H. Sandridge, Hardin county, certificate.
Mares, 4 years and upward—Jas. B. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium and certificate.
Mares, 3 years and under—Carroll Chick, Breckinridge county, premium; Benj. Bates, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mares, 2 years and under—John S. Lightfoot, Breckinridge county, premium; Jas. T. Skillman, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mares, 1 year and under—Wm. S. Brannan, Breckinridge county, premium.
Geldings, 4 years and upward—John S. Cox, Breckinridge county, premium; W. P. Stevenson, Hardin county, certificate.
Geldings, under 4 years—Jno. W. Bates, Breckinridge county, premium; Barnet Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Best broke buggy horse or mare—L. A. Foote, Breckinridge county, premium; John S. Cox, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Sweepstakes, stallions—Wm. F. Gillin, Daviess county, premium.
Sweepstakes, mares—Jas. B. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium and certificate.
Thoroughbred Stallion—Jas. T. Miller, Breckinridge county, premium; Jas. Lillard, Breckinridge county, certificate.
General Sweepstakes, finest animal, any age or kind—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; W. P. Stevenson, Hardin county, certificate.

GENTLEMEN'S RIDING RING.

No. 1, 17 riders, 2d day—Larkin Sandridge, Hardin county, premium; Dr. Davis, Hancock county, certificate.
No. 2, 10 riders, 3d day—Dr. Davis, Hancock county, premium, \$50 saddle; Larkin Sandridge, Hardin county, certificate.
No. 3, 12 riders, 4th day—Clarence Younger, Hancock county, premium, fine bridle; Thos. Mays, Hardin county, certificate.

LADIES' RIDING RING.

Third day—Miss L. Moorman, Daviess county, premium, fine gold ring; Miss Eliza Medley, Meade county, certificate.
Under 15 years, Fourth day—Phillip Sandridge, Hardin county, premium; Johnny Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.

JOS. W. MORRILL. GEO. WORTHINGTON

J. W. Morrill & Co.,
Successors to

J. T. SMITH & CO.,
No. 220 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

SADDLERY,
Harness,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
TRUNKS,
Bags, and Valices,

ESTABLISHED 1835.
ALEX. GRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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STRAW GOODS
LADIES' FURS

AND
218 Main Street,
Second door East of Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of men's and boys' black and colored staple

WOOL HATS!
Also all grades and styles
Fur and Brush Hats; Men's and Boys' Panama, Straw and Palm Leaf
Hats, all grades; Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats, all grades; Ladies' Fancy Furs, all grades.

We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks and sell as low as any firm East or West. We solicit an examination of our stock.
Particular attention paid to filling orders.
Jan 20 1y

Hats and Caps.

HATS! CAPS!

AND

LADIES' FURS

WE are now receiving large additions to our stock of the above Goods, all of which we will sell to Country and City Merchants at EASTERN PRICES, FOR CASH, or on short time to prompt dealers.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Prather & Smith,
160 Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ap 7 tf (sep 22)

E. HIRSCH. M. FLEXNER

HIRSCH & FLEXNER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND

Straw Goods!
No. 238,
Northwest Corner Fifth and Main Streets, up Stairs,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

dec 9 ly

COPARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us in business Mr. JOSEPH A. HUFFAKER, late salesman in our house, in the wholesale Hat, Cap and Straw Goods business, in the style of the firm to be Thompson, Edele & Co. THOMPSON & EDELEN.
July 1, 1886.

R. W. THOMPSON. R. H. EDELEN. J. HUFFAKER

THOMPSON, EDELEN & CO.
WHOLESALE

HATS, CAPS, AND
STRAW GOODS!
No. 269 West Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

aug 11 tf

HEETER AND CHAUDOIN,
198 Main Street,
Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of
Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats;
Men's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Men's Palm Leaf Hats;
Ladies' and Misses' Hoods;
Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats;
In great variety. Merchants are invited to examine their stock before buying.
HEETER & CHAUDOIN,
198 Main Street.
my 12 tf

Hotels.

HYNES HOUSE,

BARDSTOWN, KY.,
F. G. MURPHY, AGT.

PROPRIETOR.

aug 25 1m

UNITED STATES
HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

(Most centrally located.)

STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO.

August 18—6m.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS HANDSOME HOTEL was built by the City of Frankfort, at an expense of \$140,000, and having recently purchased it, we are determined that its accommodations shall be commensurate with the vast expense of its erection. It has been recently re-furnished and re-painted, and every thing about it is as fresh as upon the day of its completion. As a summer residence for Southern families, we can offer peculiar advantages, as we draw our supplies from the farmers who produce them, and know they are fresh, and not from hucksters and middlemen, who frequently use most unwholesome adulterations. Our cuisine is under the charge of skillful cooks, and we will spare neither expense nor pains to supply our table with every delicacy of the season, and to make it agreeable to the most fastidious taste.

The society of Frankfort is refined and intelligent, and the healthfulness of the city is proverbial. There are the best of schools for both boys and girls, and churches of almost every Christian denomination. There are beautiful drives and walks in every direction, and the surrounding scenery is unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty. Frankfort is but three hours by rail from Louisville, and trains pass to and from that place four times daily.

Our terms shall be as liberal as such accommodations can be furnished anywhere, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of our guests. We pledge ourselves to devote an unremitting effort for the accommodation of all residing in our Hotel; and for our ability and disposition to do so, we refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen, now residing in Frankfort.

Col. S. B. Churchill, of St. Louis;
Jno. T. Gray, Esq., late of Baltimore, Md.;
Major H. Evans, late of Vicksburg, Miss.;
Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.;
Maj. Jno. B. Major, Frankfort, Ky.;
Col. M. Johnson, Lake Washington, Miss.;
Maj. J. Alex. Grant, Jackson, Miss.;
Philip Swigert, Frankfort, Ky.;
Col. E. H. Taylor, Frankfort, Ky.;
Jno. B. Temple, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.;
I. M. Major, Editor of Frankfort Yeoman;
H. L. Todd, Frankfort, Ky.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

aug 11 2m

New Wholesale
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
290 MAIN STREET,
South side, between Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM CROMEY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PAPER,
OF ALL KINDS,
Bonnet Boards,
Binder's Boards, Card Boards,
ENVELOPS,
Printing Inks, &c.

HAVING had nearly twenty years' experience in this branch of business, I feel confident I can make it to the interest of all persons buying Paper to examine my stock before making their purchases.
Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention.
Highest market price in Cash paid for Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.

WILLIAM CROMEY,
Agent for the sale of
ORIENTAL AND MIAMI GUNPOWDER
No. 290 Main Street,
BETW'N SEVENTH AND EIGHTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of
Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-Fuse
Always on hand and for sale.
nov 25 tf

BRADSHAW & BRO.,
ARCHITECTS,
Have removed to the
Northeast Cor. Bullitt and Main Streets,
Over the Citizen's Bank,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

1y 28 tf

FEARLE GOATS.
HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE AND COMMON
H for sale at fair prices. Apply at this office.
1y 10 tf

Clothing.

C. G. JONES. PRESS, H. TAPP. J. H. LEATHERS.

REMOVAL.

JONES & TAPP,

Wholesale Clothiers!
HAVE removed from No. 200 South side Main to Nos. 259 and 261 North side of Main near Seventh street, in the

National Express Building.
We now have four of the most spacious and elegant rooms in the South and West—each floor measuring 5,000 square feet—making a grand total of 20,000 square feet of flooring on which to do business. We will be in daily receipt of

NEW GOODS,
and invite our friends and the trade to call and examine our stock and premises.
jy 14 tf

REMOVAL.
KAHN & WOLF,
WHOLESALE DEALERS

AND
MANUFACTURERS

OF
Ready-Made
CLOTHING
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW
STORE HOUSE,
NO. 370 MAIN ST.
SOUTH SIDE.
A Few Doors Below Seventh.

Where they will be happy to see their old friends and customers, and the trade generally.

Buying exclusively for Cash, and Manufacturing their Goods in Philadelphia under the supervision of one of the firm, give them facilities in business unsurpassed by any house in the West.

They are now receiving from their Manufactory a large and varied stock, adapted to the Spring and summer trade, and will sell their goods as low as they can be had in any of the Eastern Markets.

MANUFACTORY, 30 23 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

KAHN & WOLF.

June 23 3m

SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS

AND
JOBBERS
OF FINE
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Cor. Sixth and Main Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactory, 317 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

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and School of Practical Medicine and Surgery,
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THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D.,
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aug 25 tf

Commercial Department.

MONEY AND THE MARKETS.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, October 18, 1896.

The money market is working somewhat closer, and banks are not disposed to discount anything but short paper, which will mature before the hog season sets in. Rates remain at 60 to 62 cent. New York exchange is rather heavier, there being no free buyers; the current rates are par buying, 1-20 to 1-10 premium selling.

Government bonds are higher and firm at quotations. The advance in old 5-20s is owing to purchases for European account. During the past few days there has been a considerable demand for Governments for investment—they having become scarce in this market on account of the large amounts shipped to New York for some time past.

Gold is steady, but with symptoms of weakness. The price was advanced to 154½ during the week by the bull clique in New York, they having created an artificial scarcity by withholding large amounts of the market. It is now said, however, that the Secretary intends loaning the treasury gold at current rates for the purpose of protecting importers against bull cliques, and of keeping the price as steady as possible. Causes will allow. Should he carry out this intention, it is probable there would be a sharp decline. The amounts coming in here at present are inconsiderable, and the counter demand is still less.

Silver comes in more freely and is bought at 9 1/2 to 10 cent. below gold.

We give the following quotations:

CORRECTED BY H. S. JULIAN & CO.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold.....	147 1/2	148 1/2
Silver Dollars.....	147 1/2	148 1/2
Silver Half Dollars.....	147 1/2	148 1/2
Silver Dimes and Half Dimes.....	147 1/2	148 1/2
Demands.....	147 1/2	148 1/2
Five-twenty Coupons.....	147 1/2	148 1/2
Ten-forty Coupons.....	147 1/2	148 1/2

	Buying.	Selling.
Old 7-30s.....	106 1/2	106 1/2
New 7-30s.....	106 1/2	106 1/2
Old 5-20s.....	112 1/2	113 1/2
New 5-20s.....	112 1/2	113 1/2
Ten-forties.....	98 1/2	99 1/2

INTEREST NOTES.

Compound Interest, June, 1894.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, July, 1894.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, Aug., 1894.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, Oct., 1894.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, Dec., 1894.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, Jan., 1895.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, Feb., 1895.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, March, 1895.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, April, 1895.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, May, 1895.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, June, 1895.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, July, 1895.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, Aug., 1895.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, Sept., 1895.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, Oct., 1895.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, Nov., 1895.....	1 1/2
Compound Interest, Dec., 1895.....	1 1/2
Two-year 5 per cent. Notes.....	1 1/2

During the past week the all-absorbing topics have been the result of the recent elections, and the telegram published in the Philadelphia Ledger relative to the recognition of Congress as a constitutional body, the effect of both of which has been to disturb financial and commercial affairs, and to increase rather than allay the feverish excitement of the public mind in regard to future events. Although the war is over, and we are well into the last half of the second year of peace, labor, says an exchange, has not so far returned to industrial pursuits as to make itself sensibly felt in financial affairs. While our imports during the present year exceed those of a like period in any past like era of time, our exports from the industry of the country are less than ever; the export of specie has been greater, with one or two exceptions, than ever before; the balance of trade against us has been met by six per cent. gold interest bonds, which have sold in London at an average of seventy cents on the dollar. All regular trade and the every day business of life suffers immensely by these daily fluctuations in the value of the standard measure of all values—and it is here worthy of note that peace has not in the smallest extent re-established confidence in a restoration to stability in the finances of the country. To establish the truth of this assertion we propose to give the rates of gold premiums since the party that now governs came into power, say for the past five years: In 1892, it ranged from par to 157; in 1893, from 122 to 172; in 1894, from 151 to 285; in 1895, before and after the establishment of peace, from 128 to 234; in 1896, from 125 to 167; and since the first of September, it has ranged from 144 to 154.

In view of the fact that the prominent feature in the Radical programme is the impeachment of the President, boldly proclaimed by men who are sufficiently blind and mad to put their threats into execution, we may anticipate during the coming weeks, until Congress meets, greater distrust than has been exhibited since the rebel armies surrendered and peace proclaimed.

In the general markets of the city there have been, during the past week, no features exhibited worthy of special remark. Trade has been only moderately brisk, but prices in most of the leading articles have well maintained, and an advance on some of them has been established.

Bale Rope and Bagging.

The demand during the week has been chiefly for planters' account, but the market has exhibited more firmness and holders are anticipating a more active demand at an early day at advanced quotations. We understand that iron ties, which have become quite popular with the planters, subject the cotton in New York to a decline of from 50c to 1c per bale, as the tie is valueless there, while rope can be sold at from 5c to 7c per lb.

Boots and Shoes.

There has been reasonable activity in this department of trade, and prices are very firm at quotations. The recent advance in the Boston market has not as yet perceptibly affected prices here, although prices are stiff with probabilities of an early advance.

Cotton.

Stocks in the market are light, and the inquiry has been limited. Holders, as a general thing, have not been anxious to sell, anticipating higher prices. The market, however, continues to exhibit a declining tendency, owing to more favorable advices from the South. We hear of small sales during the week of low mid-ling at 37c.

Cotton Yarns.

Have been in fair demand during the week, and prices, which have been well maintained, advanced to-day on all standard brands.

Country Produce.

There is a fair demand for potatoes and onions and prices are steady. Dried apples are in moderate demand at about 8c, though a strictly bright and choice article might command a fraction above this figure. Dried peaches are in fair demand at from 15c to 16c for halves and quarters, and from 22c to 25c for peeled. Flaxseed is steady at 27 1/2. Feathers are in good demand at from 78c to 80c. Eggs sell readily at 20c in bulk. Sweet potatoes are selling at 22 1/2 to 25 in bulk, from wagons.

Dry Goods.

There has been a reasonable demand, particularly for fall and winter goods. Brown and bleached sheetings are firm at quotations. Prints have advanced, and with the upward range of gold prices of nearly all staple goods are well sustained. During the past three days cotton in New York has had a downward tendency, and is having the effect of anticipating lower quotations at an early day.

Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, &c.

Quotations for the week remain unchanged, and trade continues satisfactorily active.

Flour.

There has been a fair shipping and local demand during the week, and prices, which were advanced to-day on all goods except extra family, are firm. The stock of superfine and extra family is much reduced, and the demand has been in excess of the ability of dealers, and the opinion is now generally entertained that prices, particularly of the higher grades, owing to the inferior quality of wheat in the Northwest, will go above present quotations.

Groceries.

There has been a fair jobbing trade during the week, and prices generally have been fairly maintained. Sugars, owing to the recent decline in gold and heavy importations, are a shade weaker in New York. Coffee is very firm at quotations.

Hay.

Is in fair demand and firm at \$17 1/2 per ton, baled, and \$14 1/2 loose, from wagons.

Iron.

Manufactured iron has undergone no quotable change since our last review of the market. The demand is seasonally active and prices steady.

Leather.

The market is firm at quotations, and an advance has been established in New York and other Eastern markets. Dealers here are still selling at previous quotations, but an early advance may be anticipated.

Nails.

During the week an advance of 50c per keg has been established. Stocks are light and the demand active. Tennessees held at \$7 50 per keg.

Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.

The demand continues active, stocks are ample, and prices without quotable change.

Grocery and Miscellaneous Market.

Bagging and Rope. Kipskins city..... 70c 1/2

Powerloom..... 34 1/2 to 35 1/2

Manilla rope..... 34 1/2 to 35 1/2

Machine..... 16 1/2 to 17 1/2

Eng. gunnies..... 25c 1/2

24 hand..... 26c 1/2

Seamless..... 40c 1/2

Beans..... 15c 1/2

White bu..... 15c 1/2

Shaker..... 15c 1/2

Louisville..... 15c 1/2

Common..... 15c 1/2

Butter, Choice..... 15c 1/2

Ohio..... 15c 1/2

Mid and Ky..... 15c 1/2

Candles..... 15c 1/2

Assorted..... 15c 1/2

Cement..... 15c 1/2

Louisville..... 15c 1/2

Common..... 15c 1/2

Butter, Choice..... 15c 1/2

Ohio..... 15c 1/2

Mid and Ky..... 15c 1/2

Candles..... 15c 1/2

Assorted..... 15c 1/2

Cement..... 15c 1/2

Louisville..... 15c 1/2

Common..... 15c 1/2

Butter, Choice..... 15c 1/2

Ohio..... 15c 1/2

Mid and Ky..... 15c 1/2

Candles..... 15c 1/2

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Candles..... 15c 1/2

Assorted..... 15c 1/2

Cement..... 15c 1/2

Louisville..... 15c 1/2

Common..... 15c 1/2

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

PORTLAND SHEETING AND CAMBRICS.

23 Portland..... 10 1/2

23 Washington..... 18

23 Manville..... 18

23 Farmers & Mech..... 18

23 New York Mills..... 18

23 Plow, loom, any..... 18

23 Hamilton..... 18

23 N.Y. Blue Jeans..... 18

23 Blue Checks..... 18

23 Cedar Grove..... 18

23 Star Mills 2x2..... 18

23 Warts No 7..... 18

23 No 7..... 18

23 S.S. & Sons..... 18

23 K..... 18

23 Allen..... 18

23 American..... 18

23 Amoskang..... 18

23 Do..... 18

23 Bleached Sheet..... 18

23 Do..... 18

23 Do..... 18

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Groceries.
E. A. GARDNER. C. H. GARDNER.

GARDNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
196 Main Street,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,
SOUTH SIDE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
feb24 ly

GEO. W. MORRIS. J. M. HEATH.
WHOLESALE

GROCEER

AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN FRUITS,
No. 113 Main Street,
North Side,
Between Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agent for the sale of the best brands of Copper Distilled Whisky.

WHERE can be found at all times a large and well-assorted stock of choice goods, embracing a greater variety than is usually kept in houses in this line of business here or elsewhere. City and country merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves before making their purchases.
feb24 dtf

TERRY & SMITH,
Wholesale Grocers!
243 West Main Street,
BET. SIXTH AND SEVENTH.

300 BAGS COFFEE;
200 bbls Refined Sugars;
30 bbls New Orleans Sugar;
1000 bbls Flour, all grades;
500 bbls Mackerel, bbls, half do, kegs and kits;
200 boxes Star Candles;
500 boxes Mold Candles;
50 kegs Shot;
500 kegs Nails;
20 bags Rice;
20 bbls New Orleans Molasses;
Syrup in kegs, half-bbls and bbls;
600 cases Canned Fruit;
200 bbls Whisky; also French Brandy, Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry Wines, and a full assortment of Groceries.
Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated
"Wampoo Bitters."
aug28 tf

JACOB F. WELLER,
WHOLESALE

GROCEER,

No. 99 West Main Street,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
nov25 tf

Rolling Mill Company.

T. C. COLEMAN, Presd't.

Warehouse, Main Street, bet. Bullitt and Fifth.

MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete assortment in the West of all kinds of

Bar, Boiler, Sheet and Roof

IRON

All warranted of superior quality.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

English, German and American

STEEL,

NAILS, SPIKES, ANVILS, VISES,

AXLES, HORSE AND MULE

SHOES AND NAILS, &c.,
All at the lowest market rates.

Highest prices paid for Wrought and Cast Scrap.

STOVE-PIPE AND ROOFING IRON.

A large assortment of SHEET IRON, of our own manufacture, from

NO. 10 TO 27 STONECOAL AND CHARCOAL,
On hand and for sale low.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.

Boots and Shoes.

WM. PIATT. J. D. ALLEN.

PIATT & ALLEN,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 195

WEST MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AND DEALERS IN

LOW & WHITNEY,

WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

190 MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh2 tf

C. P. BARNES

GOLD PENS

REDUCED PRICE LIST.

No. 1..... 50 75 \$1.25
No. 2..... 1 00 1 50
No. 3..... 1 25 1 75
No. 4..... 1 50 2 00
No. 5..... 2 00 2 50
No. 6..... 2 25 2 75
No. 7..... 2 50 3 00
No. 8..... 3 00 3 50
No. 9..... 3 25 3 75
No. 10..... 3 50 4 00
No. 11..... 4 00 4 50
No. 12..... 4 25 4 75
No. 13..... 4 50 5 00
No. 14..... 5 00 5 50
No. 15..... 5 25 5 75
No. 16..... 5 50 6 00
No. 17..... 6 00 6 50
No. 18..... 6 25 6 75
No. 19..... 6 50 7 00

These Pens bear my TRADE MARK, "C. P. BARNES' EXTRA, LOU. KY.," for which I have secured the copy right, and are WARRANTED equal in fineness of material and workmanship to the best Eastern manufacture, and are believed to be superior to all others in durability and other substantial qualities which combine to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail or express on receipt of price and return charges. (If by mail, at my risk when 20 cents is added for registry.) Write your name and address plainly.

Postage on single pen, THREE CENTS. Pen with any case, or holder and box, six cents. Old pens repaired for fifty cents (and stamp) each.

Address C. P. BARNES, Gold Pen Manufacturer, and Agent for American Watches, 224 Main St., below Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

nov25 tf

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,

Wholesale Dealers in Pure

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Including Bourbon, Nelson, Marion and other Kentucky Copper Distilled

WHISKIES,

49 East Main st., bet. Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for new

COPPER WHISKY

IN BOND.

sepl 6t

W. WYATT,

UNDERTAKER,

S. W. Cor. Seventh and Jefferson Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Miscellaneous.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS,

AND

PAINTERS' MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL.

BENZINE, VARNISHES

OF ALL KINDS, ALSO

Carbon, Lard and Lubricating

OILS,

Lamps and Trimmings,

LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
feb 3 tf

A. McBRIDE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturer of

Planes and Mechanics' Tools,

NO. 75 THIRD STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
nov25 tf

WARD'S

DERBY

PAPER COLLARS

"SOMETHING NEW"

TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE

MAN'Y, 387 B'WAY, N.Y.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.,

No. 241 Main Street.

Wholesale Agents for Louisville Ky.
aug 25 3m

GEO. L. GRAYSER,

Wholesale Manufacturer of

CIGARS!

No. 19 Fourth Street,

BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALSO A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Imported Havana Cigars, Plug

Tobacco, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

MY CIGARS are made of the best material by first-class workmen, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Orders filled promptly and with care.

GEO. L. GRAYSER,
No. 19 Fourth street,
between Main and the river.
sep8 3m

STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,

OR SULKY CORN PLOW.

This implement is indispensable to the farmer.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Kentucky.

BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Kentucky.

In addition to the above, we have a large stock of the most approved machines and implements, among which are—

THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,

CORN SHELLERS, CUTTING BOXES

PORTABLE DRAG SAWS,

AVERY'S CAST PLOWS,

INDIANAPOLIS AND OTHER

STEEL PLOWS,

CAST STEEL PLOWS, Smith's Patent.

Wheeler's Patent Water Drawers,

CHAIN PUMPS,

SPADES, FORKS, HOES, &c., &c.

WHITE SAND AND LIME,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, PLASTER,

By the single barrel, or in less quantities,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
aug 25 1m

Commission.

J. A. CLARK. G. W. MORRIS. C. L. WHITE.

JAS. A. CLARK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

Foreign Fruits,

FANCY GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

NO. 73 THIRD STREET.

East side, between Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
je23 3m

UNITED STATES BONDED

WAREHOUSE.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

GENERAL

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING

MERCHANTS.

157 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton and Flax

Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and Candle

Manufactures; Malt, Hops and Barley;

Imported and Domestic Wines and

Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS AND

PRODUCE.

We make liberal advances on consignments and fill orders promptly.
nov25 tf

JOHN SNYDER. J. S. SNYDER. T. H. SNYDER.
Late of Chattanooga, Tenn.

JOHN SNYDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Pure Bourbon

AND OTHER

WHISKIES

NO. 7 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
jan13 ly

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

143 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
nov25 tf

Commission.

W. G. ANDERSON. T. J. GROTTIAN. H. C. STUCKY.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

203 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION sales of Boots and Shoes every Tuesday and Thursday.

A day, Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., every Wednesday and Thursday.
feb 10 ly

J. H. N'BRAYER. GEO. O. TUCK,
Of Lawrenceburg, Ky. Late of Petersburg, Va.

U. S.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

M'BRAYER & TUCK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 273 Main Street,

BETWEEN SEVENTH & EIGHTH

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AS Manufacturers' Agents, will give their whole attention to the sale of

MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

CIGARS AND

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Of which we offer to the trade, at wholesale, a complete assortment of all grades.

Liberal cash advances on consignments.
aug18 tf

H. W. WILKES,

131 Main Street, near Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Woolen Mill Supplies,

Cotton Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Bolting Cloth,

Machine Cards,

Carding Machines,

Cotton Gins,

Cotton Warps,

Wove Wire Screen,

Cordage and Rope,

Gum Hose and Packing,

Sheet Metals and Wires,

Lace Leather and Rivets,

Buhr Mill Stones,

Turbine Water Wheels,

Fan Mill Materials,

With almost all other articles necessary for

Mills, Foundries, Factories,

Railroads, Oil Wells, &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
ap7 7m

NAUTS, REAMER & OWENS

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS,

STEEL, &c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

THE NEW ALBANY ROLLING

MILL COMPANY,

DEQUESNE NAIL WORKS,

F. W. MERZ'S

SAFES,

Dry Goods.	Dry Goods.	Fancy Goods and Notions.	Fancy Goods and Notions.	Miscellaneous.	Drugs and Chemicals.
<p>W. J. TAPP, Of Florence, Ala. THOS. J. TAPP, Late of Chamberlin & Tapp. TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., 263 West Main St. South Side, BETWEEN SEVENTH & EIGHTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> <p>E. BAMBERGER, N. BLOOM, } Louisville. New York. L. BAMBERGER, }</p> <p>BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 193 Main St., North Side, (OLD NO. 524.) LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25 tf</p> <p>J. M. ROBINSON, C. T. SUTFIELD, B. F. KARSNER. J. M. ROBINSON & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., 135 Main Street, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25 tf</p> <p>T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN. T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! Old No. 606, New No. 217 Main Street, Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY. NO RECEIVING LARGE SUPPLIES OF SEASONABLE FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, To which we invite the attention of the Trade. nov25 tf</p>	<p>T. ULLMAN, E. HESS, J. F. BAMBERGER. S. ULLMAN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Dry Goods! New No. 159, (OLD NO. 430.) MAIN STREET, North side, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY. ap7 tf</p> <p>D. B. LEIGHT, R. F. COOKE, L. PORCH. D. B. LEIGHT & CO., DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, Northwest Corner of Seventh and Main Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. dec2 ly</p> <p>THOS. ANDERSON, JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, W. L. McCAMPBELL, JOHN A. ORR. ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! Old No. 518, New No. 187, Main Street, North Side, between Fifth and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KY. je23 6m</p> <p>J. A. CARTER, J. G. CARTER. CARTER & BROTHER, JOBBER IN Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS Corner Sixth and Main Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>DRY GOODS! We are prepared to offer the trade a full and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! OUR TERMS ARE CASH. JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., No. 70 Sixth Street. sepl tf</p>	<p>W. M. HAYNES, W. G. NEEL, D. T. McCAMPBELL. HAYNES, NEEL & CO., (Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, AGENTS FOR Ward's Celebrated Paper Colars NO. 241 MAIN STREET, Nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel. aug1 ly</p> <p>C. VAN PELT, WM. MOSES, G. C. NEWBERRY. NEW HOUSE. VAN PELT, MOSES & CO., WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS! No. 246 Main Street, Between Sixth and Seventh, A complete assortment of Fancy and White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Um- brellas, Parasols and Cane, Rubber Goods, Hoop Skirts and Baskets, Clocks, Jewelry, Perfumery, Toys and all descrip- tions of Fancy Goods and Staple Notions. ap23 tf</p> <p>D. R. YOUNG & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Fancy Goods WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS! Hosiery, Etc., COMPRISING A CHOICE NEW STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 200 SOUTH SIDE MAIN, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. feb24 ly</p> <p>J. H. WRIGHT, SIDNEY PARKER. J. H. WRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN White Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, AND NOTIONS! 186 SOUTH SIDE MAIN, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. jan20 ly</p>	<p>H. R. HAYS, R. E. CROSS, S. H. BOLES. HAYS, CROSS & CO., (Successors to Porter & Fairfax.) Wholesale Dealers and Importers of Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods! &c., &c., NO. 190 MAIN STREET, South side, between Fifth and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KENT'Y. nov25 tf</p> <p>L. & G. BRONNER & CO. 171 Main St. bet. 5th & 6th. LOUISVILLE, KY. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Hats, Straw- Goods, Trimmings, Pattern- Bonnets, Head-Nets, Fancy, And White Goods. Milliners and Merchants FROM THE SOUTH, Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion to look further for a stock adapted to their trade, as one of the firm in New York is always FIRST IN THE MARKET. And we are supplied DIRECT from importers and manufacturers. 39 Franklin, New York. 2 Franklin Block, Syracuse. 49 Genesee St., Syracuse, 171 nov25 tf</p> <p>LOUISVILLE GLASS WORKS. KRACK & REED, GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Window Glass, Druggists' Grocers' and Confectioners' Glass-Ware, Tum- blers, Goblets, Coal-Oil Lamps, and Chimneys, Wine and Brandy Bottles. Send for a price list. Warehouses—41 Bullitt Street. Factories—Cor. Clay and Franklin. LOUISVILLE, KY. feb 21 ly—[sep 15]</p>	<p>HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, 77 1-2 Fourth Street. LOUISVILLE, KY. — GUARANTEE CAPITAL, \$200,000!! — INSURES AGAINST DAMAGE BY FIRE, LIGHTNING AND TORNADO. — OFFICERS: T. T. SHREVE, President. D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. and Treasurer. S. A. SOUTHWICK, Secretary. nov25 tf</p> <p>GEO. W. WICKS, (Successor to Noek, Wicks & Co.) TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTOR, AND DEALER IN BAGGING AND ROPE, AND ALL KINDS OF Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, &c., 102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25 tf</p> <p>JOHN PEARCE, MANUFACTURER OF LOCOMOTIVE & UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, FLUE & PLAIN Cylinder Boilers, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LARD TANKS, BANK VAULTS, Chemical and Varnish Makers' Kettles, Main Street, bet'n Eleventh and Twelfth, LOUISVILLE, KY. All Work of the Best Material and Workmanship. Repairing promptly attended to and all work warranted. ap28 tf</p> <p>FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS! We are manufacturing three different styles of Glass Fruit Jars, viz: SCREW TOP, TIN TOP, CORK TOP. ORDERS SOLICITED. KRACK & REED, 41 Bullitt street, Louisville, Ky. je9 tf</p> <p>CLIPPER WASHING MACHINE! THE BEST IN THE WORLD!! THE only Machine that will do an entire fam- ily washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE! MANUFACTURED BY PITKIN, WIARD & CO., Louisville, Ky. feb10 ly</p>	<p>THOS. E. WILSON, ARTHUR PETER, W. H. DILLINGHAM ESTABLISHED IN 1817. WILSON, PETER & CO., [Successors of Wilson, Starbird and Smith.] WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, And Importers of Foreign Drugs and Chemicals And Dealers in Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glass-Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c. 167 Main Street, Corner Fifth. Also Proprietors of the LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS LOUISVILLE, KY. — We have removed our business to our own house on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth street, (near our old stand,) where we are now prepared to execute the orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the West can surpass. We have also re- moved the Louisville Chemical Works. No. 23, 29, and 30 Fifth Street, Bet. Main and Water, in the rear of our Store. We have introduced entirely new, complete and expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture of Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals, Ethers, Acids, Solid Fluid Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations of Standard Strength. In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of the United States Pharmacopoeia. This addition of Chemical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Druggists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all articles of equal strength and purity, and making our- selves these Powders and Preparations, we know and are directly responsible for their quality and standard strength. A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon application to us. Especial quotat- ions also made to all Druggists and Physicians. We are Agents in the State of Kentucky and Tennessee for J. B. Nichols & Co's Chemicals. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. We are the only Agents in this State of George Tienan & co., of New York, whose Instruments are so well known in this country and Europe for their excellence and fine finish. We keep a large amount of their Instruments, which we sell at their card rates. We are also Wholesale Agents for Dr. John Bull's Medicines AND THE GENUINE SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP All of which we offer at minimum prices. feb 10 tf</p> <p>E. S. MORRIS, J. S. MORRIS, W. M. MORRIS. J. S. MORRIS & SONS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS AND Fancy Goods, 154 MAIN STREET, Between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 ty</p> <p>HENRY CHAMBERS & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 219 Main Street, Opposite the Louisville Hotel. LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 ty</p> <p>R. A. ROBINSON, CHAS. H. PETTET, W. WALLACE POWERS, WM. A. ROBINSON. R. A. ROBINSON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 515 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 tf</p> <p>EDWIN MORRIS, C. M. MORRIS. EDWIN MORRIS AND CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 197 West Main St., (Old No. 525.) BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH. LOUISVILLE, KY nov 25 tf</p>

Universities and Institutes.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
THIRTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

THE Kentucky School of Medicine and the Medical Department of the University of Louisville having united, the regular annual session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue four months.

FACULTY.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine, and Public Hygiene.
 LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
 LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
 H. M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
 G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
 C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
 JAMES M. HOLLOWAY, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
 L. J. FRAZER, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
 J. M. BODINE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
 A. B. COOK, M. D., Professor of the Surgical Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs and Rectum.
 J. A. IRELAND, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
 J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.
 From the foregoing announcement it will be perceived that the late Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine have accepted Professors in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and that the two Medical Schools of this city are now united. Embraced in this arrangement was the understanding that the graduates of the Kentucky School of Medicine shall be entitled to the *ad eundem* degree of the University, and shall receive the Diploma thereof free of charge to them at any regular commencement.
 The fee for the full course of Lectures is \$105; Matriculation \$5; Demonstrator \$10; Graduation fee \$25.
 For any information which may be desired address Prof. J. W. BENSON, Dean of the Faculty.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

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THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence September 10, 1886, to continue forty (40) weeks, without intermission.
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LOUISVILLE
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It is a generally admitted fact that Louisville is the largest, and, to the planter, the most satisfactory Tobacco market in the world. And believing it can be made as important and satisfactory a market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco, by adopting the same system of selling at public sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price does not meet his views; and being informed that

MESSRS. PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

Intend inaugurating this system in the sale of Cotton, we the undersigned, merchants and others, do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise to the extent of our ability by furnishing to the above firm all Cotton which we control, or can influence in this market, so long as they continue this system of selling.

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DEAR SIR: Allow us to call your attention to the fact that, at the request of merchants and other citizens, we have adopted the same system of selling

COTTON

which has proved so satisfactory to the planter in the sale of Tobacco in this market. Its advantages are numerous. It draws together all the buyers in this and many from other markets, the competition between whom insures the highest market price for each bale offered. Each bale is before the buyer, so that he can see its condition, with a sample fairly drawn showing its quality. The owner has the right, either in person or through his agent, to reject the sale when the price is not satisfactory. These advantages are secured to the planter with the same expense of selling as under the old system. The argument from our experience is conclusive, that sales prove more satisfactory under this than any other system.

Yours, respectfully,

PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

sep 8 jan 1

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WAREHOUSES:

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ALSO EIGHT SIZES OF WROUGHT STOVES, AND THE FOLLOWING CANNON STOVES:

Meteor,	Globe,
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And the largest assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in the West.

We offer the "EXTENSION SENTINEL" to meet and compare favorably with the "Stewart" or "Home Comfort" Stoves, and to sell at much lower figure.

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2000 boxes Tin Plate;
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MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,

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Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

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Of the best and most approved patterns, and

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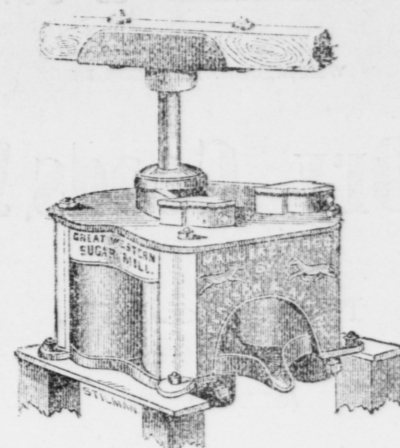
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Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1863.

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THIS PRESS consists of but few parts, all com-

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One mule (or horse) and five hands can press

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The Press, complete, (frame of the best white

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Factory for \$24, or delivered on board Boat, or

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